

SAMPLE QUESTION SET

Department of Linguistics, University of Mumbai

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1. In Lexicography and Lexicology, which of the following components of the lexical meaning?
 - a) the designation and the connotation
 - b) the lexical Unit
 - c) the lexical Unit and connotation
 - d) the designation

2. Complete the statement: A notion, the designatum is a component of the _____ of a word.
 - a) lexeme
 - b) lexical meaning
 - c) word
 - d) denotation

3. Complete the statement: The relation between the word and denotatum is only _____
 - a) indirect
 - b) direct
 - c) supportive
 - d) appropriate.

4. Homonyms are words which have _____ but different meaning.
 - a) related form
 - b) identical form
 - c) different form
 - d) opposite form.

5. _____ is the situation in which a word has two or more related meanings.
 - a) Synonymy
 - b) Polysemy
 - c) Paronyms
 - d) Meronymy

6. There are two types of lexicography, general and _____.
 - a) specific
 - b) non-technical
 - c) specialized
 - d) technical
7. What is the name of the person who researches and compile a dictionary?
 - a) a semanticist
 - b) a linguist
 - c) a lexicologist
 - d) a lexicographer
8. WordNet, a manually constructed electronic database for English, was conceived in _____ at Princeton University.
 - a) 1982
 - b) 1957
 - c) 1986
 - d) 1952
9. A FrameNet entry for a certain lexical unit includes a table showing how different semantic roles are expressed _____.
 - a) pragmatically
 - b) syntactically
 - c) semantically
 - d) socially
10. An electronic dictionary can be intended for use _____.
 - a) on-line
 - b) pocket dictionary
 - c) off-line or on-line
 - d) off-line
11. The needs of crossword solvers or scrabble players offers such as _____ search.
 - a) incremental search
 - b) fuzzy search
 - c) anagram search
 - d) wildcard search
12. The synchronic dictionaries are generally grouped into two classes _____.
 - a) Etymological and historical
 - b) general and special
 - c) linguistics and encyclopaedic
 - d) paper and electronic
13. The lexicographic word is not necessarily the same as a _____.
 - a) linguistic word
 - b) lexical morpheme
 - c) lexeme
 - d) grammatical morpheme
14. The glosses are short comments or some remarks showing grammatical, syntactic or -- _____ characteristics of the lexical units and are used in place of examples.
 - a) pragmatic

- b) phonological
- c) morphological
- d) semantic

15. The labels are broadly classified in three groups that is functional labels, _____, and status labels.
- a) social labels
 - b) subject labels
 - c) object labels
 - d) syntactic labels
16. A dictionary entry usually consists of a _____ and its lexicographical description.
- a) lexical morpheme
 - b) grammatical morpheme
 - c) linguistic word
 - d) single lexical unit
17. Cross reference is used in the dictionary to show interrelationship between lexical items of a language in terms of their similarity, contrast and _____.
- a) complementariness
 - b) correlation
 - c) correlation and complementariness
 - d) direction
18. The entire work of a bilingual dictionary involves providing _____ to the lexical units of one language by the lexical units of another language.
- a) polysemous
 - b) equivalents
 - c) synonymy
 - d) meaning
19. The dictionary for the comprehension of the texts aims at the understanding of the _____ language text.
- a) native
 - b) foreign
 - c) productive
 - d) functional
20. On account of practical difficulties, bilingual dictionary cannot offer real meaning and the exact semantic range for the words of a _____.
- a) second language
 - b) native language
 - c) entry word
 - d) description
21. Exact correspondences or absolute equivalents are those which can be fitted into all the translated _____ of the target language.
- a) sentences

- b) word
 - c) text
 - d) contexts
22. The interest of an etymological dictionary is primarily in the _____ of the language.
- a) pre-history
 - b) history
 - c) content
 - d) form
23. The etymological dictionary, traces the _____ to its oldest form and gives the parent form.
- a) meaning
 - b) grammatical form
 - c) present word
 - d) context
24. The _____ dictionary records the development of a lexical item in terms of both the form and the meaning of the particular lexical unit.
- a) etymological
 - b) historical
 - c) descriptive
 - d) encyclopaedic
25. The encyclopaedic dictionary is a combination of an encyclopaedia and a _____ dictionary.
- a) extra-linguistics
 - b) linguistic
 - c) Synchronic
 - d) diachronic